has been prepaid, and all postal cards, shall be for-warded from the office to which they are addressed to any other office at the request of the persons addressed or of the person whose card may be upon the envelope or whose name may be signed to the postal card, without additional charge of postage. Such forwarding must be continued until the person addressed is reached."

TOBACCO EXPORT DRAWBACK. Washington, April 9.-The allowances of export drawback on to bacco, sauff, sigars and sigarettes entered for export on and after May 1, will be limited to the tax on articles of this class in force on that day, to-wit: On manufactured to acco, including smuff, 8 cents per bound; on cigars and on cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000, 5

RESPECTING ELECTRICAL UNITS.

Washington, April 9.-Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard, has reported to the Department of State the proceedings of the International Conference in Paris for the establishment of electrical units. Twenty-six governments nominated delegates for the meeting, which it was originally expected would frame, and possibly complete, a convention to be mutually obligatory upon the governments represented. The results did not, however, take so definite a form, and it having appeared that there was not sufficient concordance as present in the various determinations that had been made of the electrical unit of resistance, the ohm, each government was requested to encourage independent cae government was requested to encourage independent redeterminations of this unit. The sub-section on earth-currents and inchining can inctors recommended that the verious governments should favor regular and sys-tematic observations of atmospheric electricity; that fires independent of regular systems should be pro-vided for the study of carth-currents, and that samula-neous observations should be taken in different coun-tries in fixed directions with respect to the magnetic merida.

meridia...
The section on photometry reported that the light emitted on a square centimetre of platinum under fixed conditions another fixed and a should standard of light. Minister Coulery assured the delegates that the Premoi Government would endeavor to give effect to the recontions it the conference by squable representations to the verticus governments. to the various governments.

ALABAMA MINERAL LANDS.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- In view of the passage at the last session of Congress of a bill "to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands," the Secretary of the Interior has written to the District Land officers in Alabama in part as follows: "In order to carry out the provisions of said act, it will be necessary to prepare a list of all public lands heretofore reported as mineral that have not been entered, and have them offered by President's proclamation. In the meantime you will be careful not proclamation. In the meantime you will be careful not to allow an entry to be made for any lands lists of which were transmitted to your office October 23, 1879, nor of other traces that have been since investigated and reported as valuable for minerals. All existing bona fide entries under the homestead laws may be perfected, regardless of the mineral character of the land. Any contest penning before you, where the only alteration is the mineral character of the land, must be dismissed. The law requires the offering to embrace all lands herefore reported as containing coal or from that remain undisposed of by entry or sale.

> WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9, 1883.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY AT YONKERS-The Post Office Department to-day issued an order establishing free mail delivery service at Yonkers, N. Y., on June 1. BOWEN'S BAIL BOND TO BE COLLECTED. - Justice

Bueil to-day granted an order to have collected the ball bond of Heary A. Bowen, a witness in the Star Route case, who has fied. THANKS FOR OPPORTUNE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received the thanks of the Lieu-tenant Governor of British Commbia for the assistance rendered by the revenue steamer Olive Walcott on the occasion of an Indian outbreak at Mitiakathia.

APPOINTED CHIEF CHEMIST .- Professor H. W. Wiley, of the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed caref chemist of the Department of Agriculture. Professor Whitey is a native of Indiana, a granuate of Harvard, and is said to be an experienced chemist.

NEW BANKS AUTHORIZED. -The Controller of the Currency has authorized the following banks to begin business: The Vinciand National Bank of Vinciand, N. J., capital, \$50,00°; the Third National Bank of Sedalia, Me., capital, \$100,00°; the Merchanta' National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., capital, \$100,000.

A SALE OF INDIAN LANDS TO BE MADE. -Senator Van Wyck has been urging the Interior Department to order a sale of the Otoe indian lands, in Kanasa and Nebraska. The appraisers nave finished their rask and value the lands at from \$4 to \$10 an acre. The sale will be made about May 1.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA.-The Con-Sul-General in Calcuits informs the Department of State that there is to be an International Exhibition in that city, opening on December 4, to be like in character to the Melbourne Exhibition. The Coheni-General has secured 1,000 feet for general articles of American manufacture, and the same space for machinery.

DECLARED A FREE PORT.-A decree has been issued by the Government of Guatemala declaring Livingston, on the Atlantic coast of that regulable, a free nore from Jan-uary 1, 1883, for the importation of foreign merchan-dize for consumption within a periali district, and for re-exportation in bond, during the period of one year.

COMPLAINT OF AN INDIAN AGENT .- Indian Agent Wilcox, of the San Carlos Agency, says that his dispatch of March 27 Las been unisconstrued; that he was made to say that the white men killed near the up-or Gifa liver were depredating, while in fact he did say that the Indians who did the killing were depredating. This misconstruction has created intense excitement in Arizona.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The United States ship Kearsarge arrived at Malauzas on April 6. All well on board. She will sail on April 10 for Charleston. The Porosmouth has arrived at New-York. The Saratoga arrived at Lisbon on March 22 from New-York after a rough passage. All well.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB DEFEATED,

The Boston (League) and Metropolitan (American Association) teams, played their first game on the Polo Grounds yesterday. Estween 2,500 and 3,000 the Polo Grounds yesterday. Between 2,500 and 3,000 people witnessed the game. The Metropolitans played, as they have always played with the Bostons, a pair fielding game, while they nearly field them in hatant. The contest was close and lateresting until the Bostons went to the hat in the eighth tuning and scored four runs. Holbert scores the only run for the home team, making a clean hit, and then by daring base running, assisted by a hit by Caskins, made a run. A submacy of the game is as follows:

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Metropolitan 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 Reston 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 4 .-8 Runs on mod-Metropolitan, 1; Roston, 1. First base by errors of opponents—Metropolitan, 0; Roston, 7; Time of game — I hour and 3; Millines, Umpire—John Keily, Total ist on bases—Metropolitan, 8; Roston, 6; Total base bitts—Neuropolitan, 6; Foxton, 10; Struck out—Met.o. olitan, 1; Roston, 6; Wildpittches-Keele, 1; Fassed balls—Holbert, 1.

THE RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP,

Only one racquet match was played at the Ranquet Court in Sixth-ave. yesterday. W. C. Stewart, with two nees, played against E. Kessler at scratch in the second-class bandicap championship series. Kessler outmatched his opponent and won three straight games. The score was as follows:

The contest for to-day between O. de Forest and E. W. Jewett has been abandoned because the latter withdrew.

PRINCETON ALUMNI DINNER TO-NIGHT.

One hundred and fifty graduates of Princeton

College, President McCosh, several members of the faulty, President Porter, of Yale, and other prominent guests, will dine at Delmouleo's to-night. As the annual election of officers will precede the dinner, the new pres ident of the Alumni Association will preside at it. The list of toasts and speakers has been arranged by M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the Executive Committee. President McCosh will respond for "Princeton College"; President Porter, of Yale, for "Our Sister Colleges"; Attorney-General Brewster, "United States"; ex-Governor Bedie, "New-Jersey"; the Rev. Dr. Noah H. Schenck, "The Clerical Profession"; and Attorney-General Gwinn, of Maryland, for "The Legal Profession." A physician whose name has not been aenounced will respond for "The Medical Profession"; General George B. McCleilan for "Army and Navy"; P. estient Conred, of Lafayette, "Pennsylvania Alimnit"; General Horace Lorter, "Pennsylvania Alimnit"; General Horace Lorter, "Oscincation"; and Thomas N. Mc-arter for "Jersey Justice." The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton will also respond to a toast, and Professor William M. Sloan will speak on "The Lawrenceville School."

TRAVELS THROUGH SPAIN.

The audience which accompanied John L. Stoddard in his tecture on "Travels Turoug Spain" last evening as Daly's Then're was a large and fashionable one. Mr. Stoedard took his hearers omong the most pie turesque portions of the country. Beginning at Tole to. the speaker, by the aid of stereopticon views, save the he speaker, by the an observer and the principal suddence of mass of the architecture and the principal features of this old Spanish city. At Seville the party attended a built fight at the Colosseum. The descriptions of the champles seenes in the areas, were given vividity, and when the bull was killed and the performance came

to a close the audience applauded. Other places in Spain were also exhibited.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE IN THE SWAMP. GEORGE PALEN & CO. MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT-THE LIABILITIES NEARLY \$500,000.

George Palen & Co., wholesale dealers in hides and leather at No. 87 Gold-st., made an assignment yesterday to Justus L. Buckley without preference. The firm is composed of George Pal-n and Azarrah L. Knight as general partners, and the following special partners: Jane R. Palen, Joseph B. Hovt, David B. Fayerweather and Harvey S. Ladew. The latter three compose the firm of J. B. Hoyt & Co., who put in \$150,000 as special capital in November, 1876, and Mrs. Jane Palen put in \$50,000 at the same time. George Palen and A. L. Knight contributed \$50,000 each to the general capital, making the total capital in the business \$300,000. The partnership expired on December 31, 1881, but was renewed for five

years. The house is a very old-established one, and ranked very high in the "Swamp." George Palen, the founder of the firm, died in October, 1876, but his son, who had praviously been in the firm, succeeded him, and the widow put in the \$50,000, as already mentioned. The tannery was at Linestone, N. Y., and the firm was also in the oil business at No. 424 Water-st., but expected to give up that branch of the business by Mav 1. Bradstreet's report of March 26, 1883, said : "They claim that the special capital of \$200,000 is intact and that there is about \$50,000 additional at the risk of the business. They say they have \$100,000 abo, a loan from J. B. Hoyt & Co., not at the risk of but iness. Their indebtedness they give as \$300, 000 in tails payable. For several years the firm was severely critorised as doing too much business for their capital, necessitating the floating of a large amount of paper. At times it did not self readily, and the credit of the firm suffered to some extent. The present amount of paper out is believed to be less by one-half than it was two years ago, and they have retrenched their business expenses very materially." and that there is about \$50,000 additional at the

Mr. Palen said yesterday that the liabilities were between \$400,000 and \$500,000, but could give no particulars as to the assets. The failure was caused by having too much money in real estate by having too much money in real estate and by depreciation. In regard to the reports in creatation in the "Swamp" that there had oeen irregularities in connection with their paper, Mr. Palen said that there were no irregularities in the issue of notes; none had been left in brokers' hands but what they had received the promote for each all were accounted for.

ceeds for, and all were accounted for.

Mr. Buckley, the assignes, said he had been informed only a few hours before the assignment that he was requested to act as assignee and he had not had time to learn anything definite of the firm's attairs.

THE FAILURE OF WILEY, WICKES & WING. The creditors of Wiley, Wickes & Wing, dealers to foreign fruits at No. 148 Reade-st., who lately made an assignment, held a meeting yesterday. A committee consisting of H. K. Thurber, John L. Jeneff, John Hills and S. H. Sterns, made a report, showing the entire indebtedness of the firm to be \$545,656 39. From this amount \$302,242 57 to secured and preferred creditors being deducted, there is a balance due general creditors of \$243,393 82. The net assets are set down as \$118,-462 96. The recommendation made by the committee is that Mesers, Wiley & Wing pay 30 per cent in three equal payments at three, five and eight months respectively. A legal accounting with Mr. Wickes is urged, and also the appointment of two trustees who shall receive for the benefit of the unsecured creditors of the firm any proceeds resulting from the claims against Mr. Wickes. The committee reported that the amount embezzied by Mr. Wickes would exceed \$125,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BURNED TO DEATH.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, Ill., April 9.-Logan House, the oldest hotel in the city, owned by Mrs. Hogers a sister of General Logan, was burned last night. Mrs. Rogers and two girls narrowly escaping with their lives R. W. Swope, a traveller for Adams & Watkins, St. Louis, who is a Chicago man, was burned to deats.

GARY, D. T., April 9.-The barn of H. B. Monachan was burned this morning. His wife, in endeavoring to save the stock, was burned to death.

DESTRUCTION OF A SEASIDE HOTEL. The Holland House, at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, which stood close to the railway station, and was a favorite summer resort, was totally descroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is said to be \$10,000.

WOMEN ALMOST SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE. A fire caused a loss of about \$4,000 yesterday morning in Nos. 692 and 694 Beaford-ave., Brooktyn. Miss Deba Matte and Mrs. Mary Euroon narrowiy escaped suffocation by the smoke.

RECALLING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The First New-York Mounted Rifles celebrated their fifth annual reunion last night by a dinner at the Grand Central Hotel. Among those present were Major E. A. Hamilton, Colonel B. F. Onderdonk, Major L. B. Gregory, Lieutenant J. A. Blanchard, Sergeaut A. S. Applegate and Sergeaut W. H. Armstrong, Sergeaut Armstrong related many incidents in connection with the campaign of the regiment, which was the first cavalry enlisted by General Kilpatrics, and the first to be on the ground, fully equipped for oattle. The evening was picasantly spent in recalling incidents of the war. Letters of regret were read from General Grant, Colonel James Wheelan of Fort Caster, Montana, and Governor Foster.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO RACE.

George W. Williams, late member of the Legislature of Ohio, addressed a large a discreent Chick-ering Hall last night on the "Future of the Negro Race" collection of taxes, particularly the large amount of in America." Frofessor Elyden, president of Moorovin University, on the west coast of Africa, and John F. Quartes and a number of the colored elergy of this city were on the pla form. Mr. Williams rapidly sketched the history of the race

in this confinent. He said it had taken the Americans 200 years to carn that every man must live by the swent of his brown, and then they had not learned it till the negroes took it to the dread arbitrament of war. He said that the Almighty had chosen this country, where every thee on earth was r presented, a where every trace on earth was r presented, as the place where all vexed problems were to be solved. Hitherto the continent has not been able to so we them without the hop of the negro, and such problems as had been submitted specially to the negro had been well handed by him. As for its induct, Processor Robinson, presence to figure university, Radde Islam, has solid that the colored race cannot be sume Americanized, most be subscripted, and must glimmately return to Airec. "Well, we came here against our will," said the speaker, "but now we're ner we'll siny. I guess on this continent the lion and the lamb will be cown together." The learner procument that in the inture the three lamps the race wasts are caucation by water he mand coefficient, mouster and a free religion; then the future of the negro would be in the own hands.

SUFFERERS BY THREE SHIPWRECKS.

The steamship City of Merida, due at this port from Mexico on April 11, will bring the shipwrecked crews of the schooner Marion P. Champion, of Calais. Me., Capt in J. M. Freeman; the schooner L. C. Winser of Plymouth, Mass., Captain J. T. Underaill; and the of Plynouta, Mass, Catam J. Conserval; and the bark Keetenear, of Holland, Caprain E. J. Dureno. The Marion P. Champton, which was leaded with molograp, was wrecked on the bur a. Frontera on Marco 5. The L. C. Winson, loaded with mallograp, was wrecked when entering the rounds river, Mexico, on March 13. The Kost-near was cound for Pensavoia for a cargo of pitch, sprang aleak and was run ashore.

A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING DEDICATED.

The Society for Ethical Culture dedicated its new school building in West Fifty-fourth-st, last evening. The exercises were held in the large hall on James M. Pailman, the Rev. Dr. Carles H. Earon, the Rev. Join Chadwick and Felix Adler. A report of the nucliding committee was read and songs were sung by the children of the school. the second floor. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr.

A LECTURE BY JOHN KELLY.

John Kelly lectured to a large audience in the Brookiyn Academy of Music last evening upon "Tae History of the Early Irish Settlers of America." He was introduced by Vicar General Keegan, of the Diocese of oklyn. The proceeds of the lecture are to be sent to Nun of Kenmare, to ald in relieving the poor in

CHINESE PUPILS ON EXHIBITION.

The students of Miss Shirley's Chinese School gave an entertainment last night at the Central Congregational Churen, in Hancock-st., Brooklyn, it consisted or music and recitations, in both of which the young Cainese lads and lassics exhibited lacir charactersoming Chinese to low ra-

CONFERENCE OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

KIRTLAND, Ohio, April 9.-This was the fourth day of the Mormon Reunion. Bishop John Taylor, of London, England, made a report on the work

of the church in England, Wales and Continental Europe.
His report showed tout toure are about 8,000 members of the Reori anized Church of Latter Day Saints in Europe and 2,000 in England and Wales. The conference will continue for five days.

TOLLS ON THE GREAT BRIDGE.

NO ACTION TAKEN BY THE TRUSTEES.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

TOPICS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. CONVICT LABOR-A NEW AQUEDUCT PROJECT-

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 9.-The Democrats who

would destroy the present system by which the prisons have been made self-sustaining are not disheartened by their recent failures. To-night Senator Grady introduced a bill providing for the submission to the people next fail of the question whether or not they will have contract labor in the prisons. He then audiciously a-ked that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole without examination in one of the regular committees. Objection was made and the bill was referred

to the Judiciary Committee.

A new scheme for supplying New-York with water was suggested to the Legislature to-night by Seastor Tranor. He presented a bill authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to make a ontract for the delivery within two years of 50,000,000 gallous of water at High Bridge for the use of the city. He stated that a private company would like to make a contract with the city for the delivery of the quantity of water named at High Bridge, intending to bring the water from the Ramapo River in New-Jersey. Pipes could be placed beneath the Hudson for the purpose. William J. McAlpine, the engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, favors the plan. It is also supported by many leading business men in the dry-goods district in New-York, who are appalled by the danger by fire which menaces their property. The merchants believe that an aqueduct could be built from the Ramapo region in a shorter time than from the upper Croton valley. They therefore favor the Ramapo scheme. A petition from these merchants accompanies the bill. The petitioners urge that, whatever legislation may be adopted with reference to a new aqueduct and an increased supply of

erence to a new aquedact and an increased supply of water from the Croton district, provision should immediately be made for the introduction of a special service from the streams of the Orange and Rockland County districts. They state that the additional supply of water from the Croton system cannot be delivered in the city at an elevation materially higher than the present supply from that district, while the water from the Rockland and Orange districts can be delivered at an elevation which will secure a pressure shappy sufficient to force the water without pumping machinery over the highest building how erected in any purfor the city.

Senator Koch introduced a bit to-night imposing a fee of \$500 on all notaries hereafter appointed, and increasing the number of notaries in New-York in proportion to the increase in the number of Assembly Districts.

Mr. Boyd's bil to prevent any attempt to personate or represent any being recognized as a divinity in the Old or New Testament in any exhibition, show, play, dramatic or other theatrical performance, was cruered to a third reading.

or New Testament in any exhibition, show, play, dramatic or other theatrical performance, was crucred to a
third reading.

The Assembly considered, but took no action upon, the
Civit Service Reform bills. Mr. Roosevelt explained that
his bill, which was the first one considered, was merely
a modulication of the Pendiction bill, its insun bea being
that the minor offices in the City of New York should be
flitted by competitive examinations instead of, as now,
being seed as the means for pointeal Joubery by the partisans of the different party organizations. It applied
to all departments in New-York except the Fire Department. The bill had the approval of leading Democrats
as well as Republicans. Mr. spinods said the verticate
of his young frond (dir. Rooseveit) was exceedingly refressing. Now that the Republican party was inrown
from power they were exceedingly ritruous. He declaved that the woole thing was too thin and would decaive nobooy. J. W. Brooks warned the Democrats
that they could not trifle with this question. Mr. Haggerty and air, Benedict opposed the bill. After some
further debate progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

A PARTISAN BILL VETOED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

ALBANY, April 9 .- A noteworthy veto meseage was sent to the Assembly to-night by Governor Coveland. Upon the best of authority it is stated that in this message the Governor expresses his opinion of the Tammany charter, which was recommitted to the Assembly Committee on Cities last week, and partisan coemes of a like nature. The measage is written estensibly in regard to a bill water turned out of office the present Republican Commissioners governing the Kire Department of Buffalo, and gave the Democratic Mayor of that city the power to appoint their successors. The Governor says in his message: "The purpose of the bill is too apparent to be mistaken. A tried, een nomical and efficient administration of an importan department in a large city is to be destroyed upon partisan grounds or to sai-sfe personal animosities, in order to at the places and partonage attached thereto may be used for party advancement. I betteve in an open and stardy partisansing whom sceners the legitimate advantages of party supremacy, but parties were made for the people, and I am unwilling knowingly to give my assent to measures purely partisan which will nerince or endanger meir interests."

The Governor further states that the Republican Fire

probity, intelligence and executive ability, and enjoy ow-townshien. "Having very recently had official rela tions with this department," the Governor cays, "I can not but testify to us efficiency and good manage non an interconound with when its adars are conducted. The Governor analyzes the bill at great lought, showin he Governor analyzes the bill at great length, showing a meatre and partison features. The velo entire intense anguish among a score of the lending Demonstre point cases of foodals who have been here or a fortung to partiring to personde the Governor to ten the bid. One of them excluding in wrath after caring the message read: "Cleveland couldn't get modes to pathonaster among the Democrats of Buffulo using, the has gone back on the mea that elected in."

him."

The Tammany Senators and Assemblymen are also greatly distanced by the message. Assemblyman M. C. Murpoy, who has taken the contract for putting through the charge, talked wanderingly to sign, about giving a hearing apon at Privacey sits remassay that Mr Marpuy has mounther hope of passing the charter and is beginning to talk Tammany Hall may not kee, its promise to elect sits Senator next fall.

OBJECTIONS TO A PROPOSED TAX LAW.

There is much opposition in Queens County screamges in Long Island City. Popular feeling is opposed to the passage of the bill. Its objectionable ica tures are tout, in the first place, it gives at the lowest estimate from \$50,000 to \$61,000 in fee to J. Raiph Burnett, the present Corporation Counsel of Long Island City, for serving notices on the property-owners of the cale of their property. Instead of making Mr. Bu nett's tees constituously upon the redemption of the property son for taxes, the Corporation is made directly liable in all cases where the city is breed to become the purchaser. Another point unged by the opponents of the bull agains at a becoming a nw is that it provides for the contents Another point unged by the appoints of the bill against its becoming a maxis that it provides for the condition of the city that is out does not take any head of the large simils due the state and county from the city. If the bill is outly press the togetalants in its pre-ent form will be recessify, in the optimor of many, so in yet a separate incasing passed to enable the County Treasurer to self for the state and county takes.

Supervisor detrooms and pesterday, that the bill in its present shape was prejudical to the increases of all the towns in the county outside of Long Island City, and the thought it would be necessary, unless it is modified. he thought it would be necessary, unless it is modified to by the inster before the Board of Supe visors in their bear morthing that some either might be taken to prevent the bill occoming a law.

A FANTASTIC ST. LOUIS ROMANCE.

A St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter gave rem to his imaginal on the other ony and storied out for a picasant little excursion. Feeling the influence of the to his imagination the other ony and started out for a picasant little excursion. Feeling the influence of the spring, however, his imagination soon took the let in its mouth and bested, and the reporter found timisely strugging helplessiy with the American College as Rome and a private vacou; with a lot of lords ahi indies in England, and a typenim cave belonging to Jay Good in St. Leini; with an execution in Alexandria, and a Cathoric priest in New York. He was recound by heroic efforts at the end of two and three-quarter columns, and is reported to be doing as well as could be expected.

The result of his adventure was a story in brief as follows: James Chester, so of Sir Archibald, and a "diace" of the first water. Lady Alicia De Vere, sister to Aubry De Vere, the poet, too lovely for anything. Young people engaged, of course, James goes off for a year's critical in als yacht, after being kissed by the Lady Alicia and Dante Gallent Rossetti in the laverpool Danks. Incidentally he attends a wholessic execution in Alexandria at the invitation of his irrend too Kheditve, and boys off one of the criminals for \$5,000. As Engine may achoric comes in, and the capitain gives James a copy of The Times, containing the somewhat ex raorat may anonance ment that "in so Grace the most flevered Archibshop of York" and married in St. Pani's Cainedral "the Right Honorable Windian Lawrence Hyde, K. C. is, second son of the Eart of Clarendou, and Lady Alicia De Vere."

James fainted, and on recovering went to Rome, after which, having called on Carrimal Altonocili (wao, be reader with a sure of a story, lived in "the Palazza"

Alicia De Vere."

James fainted, and on recovering went to Rome, after which, having caited on Cardinal Antonell (who, the rader with b surprise d to learn, fived in "the Falazza Borgness"), he emer d die American College. In three months he was gradisten and was made projected of theology. After three years as came to this city and was assigned to at. Steplen's Carrent, in East Twenty-eighthest. Among his other duties be was chapital to "the Convent of the Visitation in Forty-secondst." and the "Hospital of the Visitation in Forty-secondst." and the "Hospital of the Alexant Brothers in Second ave." James thow Father Ches et is called to the Convent of the Visitation to see a dying min. Safer Mary Dource. "James thow Father Ches et is called to the Convent of the Visitation to see a dying min. Safer Mary Dource." James Chosfert sarieks fare min. "Aheta De Vereit" yells the priest. Lady After dies and James, as usual, faints away. It is all a mistake. It was Lady Alicia's first consin who married K. C. B. James goes crazy and retires to a gypsim cave betonizing to Jay Gould, on the outskirts of al. Lauss, was feen ed don lass we k. In his will be left \$5,000 to be. Siephen's Church in this city, and \$25,000 to the "Convent of a Visitation."

The coid and cherriess trues is that there fiever was any "tenevent of the Visitation." In this early no "Hospital of the Alexant time ers, nor any Father Chaster connected at 160 American College in Rome say tont there was never any such man as James Caester in the college.

THE MATTER LAID OVER FOR TWO WEEKS-GENERAL

SLOCUM URGES THAT THE BRIDGE BE FREE. The April meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees was held yesterday afternoon. There were fifteen of the trustees present at the opening of the meeting. Especial intere t was taken in the proeeedings, as the special order of business was the fixing of the rates of toll upon the completed structure. The following schedule of the proposed charges, compared with those of the Union Ferry

Company, was presen ed: That foot bassage across the bridge should be free.
 That the toll for passage in the cars over the bridge should be fixed at 5 cents.
 That the toll for animals and vehicles should be fixed as follows: One horse and vehicle. 10

Two horses and vehicle, excepting two-horse transfer. 20 30

 trucks.
 20

 Two-horse trucks, loaded or unionded.
 30

 An additional charge of 5 cents to be made for each horse berord two attached to any vehicle.
 05

 Neat Cattle, each
 05

 Sheep and hogs, each
 02
 RATES CHARGED BY THE UNION FERRY COMPANY. S horse omnibus...... 6-norse offinious
2-horse onn bus
2-horse post coach
2-horse pleasure carriage.
1-horse pleasure carriage.
2-norse market wagon, loaded.
2-horse market wazon, light.
8ingle herse, or man and horse
Purniture, lended.
Purniture, light.
Neat cattle, each

Neat cattle, each.
Sieep and hors, each.
1-horse cart, with empty barrels or hogsbea is.
1-horse truck or wagon, with timber over 15 and under 25 feet.
1-horse truck or wagon, with timber over 25 and under 35 feet.
1-horse truck or wagon, with timber over 35 feet.

A requisition for \$350,000 upon the two cities, of the amount already appropriated, was authorized. Mr. Agnew asked if anything had been done to have the archways under the New-York approach fitted up as warehouses. Mr. Kingsley replied that the engineers were now preparing plans for fitting up the spaces for the warehouses. General Siocum said that he had had an estimate made and found that the arches could be rented for \$50,000 a year, and be thought the work should be hurried forward, as \$50,000 a year was worth saving. The firm of Bowers, Duer & Co. who were building the cars, asked for a payment on account, as ten cars were completed, though not delivered because of want of storage room. It was voted to pay the company \$20,000 of the \$34,000 which the cars are to cost, WHEN THE BRIDGE WILL BE OPENED.

Vice-President Kingsley said that the Bridge could be opened to the public in the latter part of next month. There might be some delay in regard to the railway over the structure, but if there was delay here, the road could be put in order and made realy for use a short time after the end of May at the furthest. No advance had been made, he said, in the liftigation over the elevated railroad station at the Chatham-st, terminus.

Mayor Lowasked that some action be taken in regard to the issuing of passes to cross the Bridge. Mr. Kingsley said that passes had been stopped because of interference with the workmen. Passes could not be given to every one or the work would have to be stopped. There were many pressing cases, however, and some one should have the responsibility. J. A. Bush said it might be advisable to let the trustees issue passes if persons could be restricted to the foot bridge. Mr. Kingsley remarked that the orders were to admit a trustee with his friends to the Bridge at any time; all other applicants for passes were to be referred to the Bridge office.

Mr. Agnew said that the railing along the sides of the footway was very light, but Engineer Martin thought it abundantly strong.

General Stocum asked if there was any objection to fixing the date for the opening of the Bridge. In reply Mr. Kingsley said he thought there was, as the Committee on Opening had made no report. GENERAL SLOCUM ADVOCATES A FREE BRIDGE.

The question of tolls was then taken up. Ex-Mayor Howell urged the consideration of the report by items, and Mayor Low moved that the rate for foot-passengers be fixed. General Slocum then moved that the report be referred back to the Toil Committee for further consideration. He made a long spe a h in advocacy of a free Bridge, except for persons riding in the cars. His remarks were to

this effect:

I regard the question as to the rate of toils to be charged on the bridge as the most important question remaining for the action of this floars. If the bridge is ever to be worth its cost it will become so by cheapening as well as facilitating the communication between ticeselve creat cities. The rate of toils proposed in this report certainly does not lessen the cost of communication. Twenty-five years ago passengers could cross by the ferry for one cent. Now it costs by ferry two cents, and we propose to make the cost by cars five cents. Twenty-five years ago, to send a loaded truck to New-York and bring back the empty frick cost by the ferry fifty cents. Now it costs seventy cents; and we propose to make the toils on the bridge sixty cents. In other words, the expenditure of \$15,000,000 in the their words, the expenditure of \$15,000,000 in the onstruction of this bridge is to result in conveying become from one city to the other at a cost of live times that if a quarter of a century ago, and in transporting merhandise at a cost of only twenty per cent in excess of convertines. If this is all the bridge is to accombish, I fear that many will regret that it was ever consequence. In my judgment this bridge will be worth to these two

inve the taxes collected annually by men who cannot steal any portion of them. But it is said it we make the bridge tree the tax will fall almost whichly on the estate. If this were true, it would be the best reason for making it froe. But unfortunately it is not true. It is read estate that is to derive the great benefit resulting from the tridge; and if it is made free it will be paid for by the princes in rents and the enhanced value of read estate. An increase in the valuation of the real estate of frookly not two and a half per cent will at once repay the city for its increstment in the bridge. It is draged by some that the benefits derived by a free bridge will not be equal, that brookly n will derive more sensit than New York. Well, so it should; for while it has only one fourth the resources or New York in assessable property, it has borne two fairds of the cost of building the origin. But New-York cannot afford to be gover, ed by considerations of this kind. It is too great a city, and has too grand a ruture. Those who take pride in New-York make her what she is destined to be—the grand-set city on earth—will scorn the proposal to establish toll-gates at the entrances to the city, and compet people to pay an admission tee. If this is good policy on the part of New-York, who not extend the same policy to your magnificant park and compet in this control of the bridge which do not apply with equal force to our other highways and to our parks.

The cares and responsibilities of this Board are soon to close. In a few days, or a few months, at least, we shall transfer the structure to other himse. From the day it is thrown open to the public are permitted to see the magnitude and completeness of this work, no more croaking about its construction will be universally almotted. It will be visited by scientific men who for years past have been predicting that it would not apport its own weight, or would be blown a way with the first gale of wind, will disappear from view, From the day it is thrown open to the pu

engineering sents, is an another than the agreat circuit, to seems to me this Board will make a great circuit, to seems to me this Board will make a great circuit, to seems the means of paying for it, it resorts to methods discarded after long experience by other communities. Not only has London abolished this system of consecting money, but even in the rural districts the toligate has been abolished with other misances. Many of us were bern and rearred in the country, and can recall the time when we could not go to school, or pass from one viling to another, without taking a few pennies with us to meet the demant. of the toil gatherer. Not one toil-gate can how be found where there were twenty a few years ago. The Last fliver Bridge will be made free. It only remains for us who have had the care of its construction to decide whether we will alout the was and popular podicy dictated by the experience of others, or whether we will ileave to others the bonor of mangurating tids policy. ting this policy. NO ACTION TAKEN ON THE QUESTION OF TOLLS.

In response to a question General Slocum said that he fare for riding in the cars should be two cents. which would maintain and repair the sire ture. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company carried passengers five or six miles for five cents. He would like to pay the city \$100,000 a year, and keep the

was never any such man as James Caester in the college.

of five cents and a charge of 10 cents in the cars. Justice to the taxpayers was the first consideration, and he urged that a toll be imposed on foot passen-

Mayor Low said that he would be giad to have Mayor Low said that he would be giad to have the report sent back for further consideration. It was a mater of importance whether it would not be unfair to future generations to throw upon them the cost of the Bridge. Besides, all parts of the city did not share equally in its benefits, sections at either wing not having as much interest as the central part.

J. S. T. Strandam declared that the toll question ought to be settled. But the trustees should not throw the cost of the structure upon the people without doing all pessible to relieve them. They should regard the interests of the taxpayers of both cities.

General Sloeum's motion was then adopted with-

Gen-ral Slocum's motion was then adopted with-

out opposition.

Ex-Mayor Howell said that he had made a rough estimate of the amount that must be put in the city budget if there was no mome from the Bridge. It would be \$469,350 for Brooklyn, and \$312,500 for Now York New-York.

is was voted to adjourn the meeting of the trusif was voted to adjourn the meeting of the trustees until two weeks from yesterday, when the report on tolls will be received.

The Committee on Tablet reported that a design of a tablet to be placed on each tower had been prepare. The tablets bear the date of the erection of the Bridge, and the names of the lifty-eight trustees and the eight engineers who had charge of the work. The tablets will cost from \$800 to \$1,000.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THE SESSION IN THIS CITY.

DISCUSSION OVER THE PROPOSED UNION OF THE NEW-YORK CHURCHES IN ONE CONFERENCE,

The New-York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopai Courch continued its session yester-day at the Cornell Memorial Church, Seventy-second-st-

The New-York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episoopal Church continued its session yesterday at the Cornell Memorial Church, Seventy-second-stand Second-are. The Rev. Lindsay Parker, who is to leave the Methodist Church, appeared on the floor to say fure with the Methodist Church, appeared on the floor to say fure with the members of the Conference. The Rev. Dr. Butts, of Drew Theological Seminary, and the Rev. C.S. Nelson, of the North-west Swedish Conference, were introduced. Mr. Nelson referred to the work of a sensor for Swedish students in the North-west, and said that there were 1,000,000 Swedes in this country aiming to become Americans, and there was much need to teach them the truths of Methodism.

The question of uniting the Methodist churches of New-York in one conference was presented in a motion of the Rev. G. P. Mains, that the Conference appoint a commission of five to meet the New-York Conference, on condition that all of New-York Swedish remain in the New-York East Conference. The Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Bethel, Conn., smid it would be better to defer action until the next conference. The Rev. Dr. Gider said that he next conference. The Rev. Dr. Gider said that he New York Conference boundaries and to report at the next conference had appointed a commission to meet one from the New York East Conference body. He was disposed to favor the changes as calculated to benefit the Church.

Dr. Curry said the matter must end as it had before, in talk. He had been a member of the New York East Conference since it was formed and was attached to it, but he have the master must end as it had before, in talk. He had been a member of the New York East Conference since it was formed and was attached to it. But he formed and was attached to it, but he favored the capacitation. Both bodies were such as a point of the proper and the next conference is the New York East Conference since it was formed and was attached to it. But he favored the consolidation. Both bodies were

ference since it was formed and was attached to it, but he favored the consolidation. Both bodies were larger than the New York Conference was when it divided in 1849, and the question of a third conference must soon be presented. Long Island and Staten Island, be said, had more than 100 Methodist churches and would make an effective conference, while it would be better for Connecticut to be differently apportioned. The Rev. B. M. Adams, of Meriden, Conn., denied that there was any loadonsy between the New York Conferences. The city churches, he said, needed to be reemperated by the country or they would die out in the fourth generation. After a minister had circulated several years among New York churches he had to be turned out to grass in the country. A possibility of a city station was a stimulas to young ministers, arging them to greater effort.

stans in the country. A possibility of a city station was a stimulus to young ministers, urging them to greater effort.

The Rev. Joseph Pullman, of Fleet 8 reet Church, Brooklyn, was in favor of the consolidation of the New-York Conferences, though it was unpopular in the New-York Conferences, though it was unpopular in the New-York East Conferences, the New-York Dodes, and the suggestion came from such men as ticneral Fisk, John B. Cornell and Thomas Fitzpatrick. One minister had said to him that the dividing line between the New-York bodies was a curse. It divides sympathy and prevents success, Mr. Pallman referred to the building of the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and later the building of the Madison Avenue Church, within a stone's throw of the former, as an outgrowth of this Jealousy. The speaker spoke of the position taken by the Rev. Dr. Huckley, editor of The Christian Advance. Despite his opposition to the New-York body, Dr. Buckley had not seen fit to decime an offer to preach at the Madison Avenue Church at a saiary of \$1.700 a year. The Rev. C. S. Williams, of Jamaica, apoke in opposition to the change in no induries, and the Rev. Dr. Buckley was then recognized by the Bishop, when the Rev. Mr. Pullman asked to make a correction. He said that he regretted the reference he had made to Dr. Buckley's contection with the Madison Avenue Church and wished to withdraw it, asking the pardon of the brother and the paragraph of the presiding Bishop has permitted the personal references made by Mr. Pullman parket the presiding Bishop has permitted the personal references made by Mr. Pull-

C. S. Williams, of Jamaica, spoke in opposition to the chance in notindaries, and the Rev. Dr. Buckley was too recognize by the Bishop, when the Rev. Mr. Pullman asked to make a correction. He said that he regreted the reference he had made to Dr. Buckley's conjection with the Madison Avenue Charca and wished to withdraw it, asking the pardon of the brother and the Conference.

Dr. Buckley—I am surprised that the presiding Bishop has permitted the personal references made by 3r. Pullman to pass without correction. I am still more surprised the brother should anologize for so trivial a fault and have so many grosser ones unretracted. He said the received much more than \$1.700 from the Madison Avenue Charch, and had decited to receive the amount that had been offered him. Dr. Buckley said that Mr. Pullman—I rise to a point of order. I desire to know if the Bishop will permit such language in this Conference. If he does not check it I will take steps to do so.

Bishop Warren—It is out of order, and I should have stopped it before.

Dr. Buckley—If the Bishop so decides I will take block all said, and ask the pardon of the Conference.

Br. Buckley—If the Bishop so decides I will take block all said, and ask the pardon of the Conference.

SUING FOR THE VALUE OF BONDS.

Rishop Warrett—Ht is out of order, and I should have stopped it before.

Dr. Rinekier—If the Bishop so decides I will take hack all I said, and ask the pardon of the Conference and of Brother Palmans.

Dr. Buckley continued his remarks, opposing the consolianting of the New-York churches unless the New-York Conference would present some full equivalent. The four for adjournment arriving, the question of boundaries was made the special unsiness or Tuesday morning. An afternoon session was devoted to memorials of the incubers of the Conference who have died during theyear.

this of the members of the Contention of an expension was devoted to the consideration of underpuid pasters. A committee was appointed to organize a permanent somety next year. A cohection of 50 cents from e.c.h charen members with to taken up. As the number of chunen members is about 42,709, the fund will make, if all is contected, about \$10,671. The Committee on Domesite Massions reported that out the Contentice of Domesite Massions reported that out the Contentice of Contentice of

NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCES.

Boston, April 9.-The New-England Conforeace resumed its session this morning, Bahop Bow-man presiding. The report of the Committee on Temman presiding. The representations was expressed that the Govern r of the Commonwealth had not considered the subject of temperature sufficiently important to merit a notice in his annual message. It was also recommended that the advocacy of temperature be kept from an entangling alliance with woman suffrage of other ers. It was recommended that an amount State by School Convention be held, and also semi-annual

The Rev. Dr. Fox reported for the Freedmen's Aid Society, demonsing the introduction of the color line in the course and schools of the South, and pricesting against sending contributions from the New-England Conference to those who would separate the white from the black. He niged the adoption of a resolution asking the General Conference to about any conference boundaries which set mart courses of colored people, boundaries which set mart courses of colored people. At the afternoon session the resolution was am

read:

Resolved, That we deprecate any tendency in our Churer, by whomsoever and wherever manifested, to succume to the baleful and anti-scriptural spirit of

with this alteration the entire report was adopted. PROVIDENCE, April 9 .- A session of the New-England outhern Conference was held this morning. The report

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY. When the pastors and elders of the Presby-

tery of this city yesterday had completed their statements regarding the condition of religion in their churches, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, of the University Place Church, said that it was the most satisfactory report that he had heard since he had been a member of that body. Dr. Booth is the oldest settled Presbyterian paster in the city. A prayer of thankfulness for the present prosperity of the church was then offered by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, the stated clerk of the General Assembly. The reports showed a larger church attendance, a greater increase of members, and more redigious work accomplished than in previous years. The Rev. A. G. P. Atterbary, of the Eichiv-fourth Street Church, was elected under that of the Presbytery, and commissioners to the General Assembly, which will meet next mouth in Saratoga, were chosen. The Rev Drs. Prince and Hatfield were appointed to assist at the funeral of the wife of the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, which occurs this afternoon. A resolution was anopted expressing sympathy with Dr. Burchard, who was the paster of the Thristenth Street Church for more to an forty years. The Washington Heights Church was given formal permission to prosecute a cuit to the fier. Aften F. De Camp, of South Egrenoot, Mass., who will begin his pastorate on the light Study in May. Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, the stated clerk of the General

like to pay fire city \$100,000 a year, and keep the
Bridge in repair besides, for the privilege of carrying the passengers.

teneral A. C. Barnes seconded General Slocum's
motion. He thought that the committee had not
the roughly considered the subject. If the Bridge
was made free now it would remain free forever. In
view of its enormous cost there should be every possible source of income. There was a toil on many
bridge a shuffar to this. The St. Louis Bridge cost
\$14,000,000, and paid 10 per cent. on this by a toil

THE COURTS.

MR. BARWICH'S FR'ENDS IN SUSPENSE. Bernhard H. Barwich's suit against Miss Rebecca McLean, of Stapleton, S. I., in which he asks for \$10,006 damages for a breach of promise of marriage, advances slowly. The hearing was resumed yesterday afternoon before Referes John Croak, at No. 229 Broad. way, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The effect of the trial upon the two persons most interested is very different. Miss McLean seems to extract from it a fund of enjoyment widon contributes to her health. As each witness takes the stand, she eyes him closely for a moment, and then she settles back into her chair and prepares herself to enjoy the fun that is sure to follow. Her eyes sparkle with merriment, and occasionally she indulges in a hearty laugh, while her face reflects the rich color of the roses that are fastened to her jacket. Bernhard, on the other hand, is visibly pining away. Whatever effect the disappointment at the loss of his sweetheart may have bad upon him previous to the beginning of the examination, it is certain that as the suit advances he suffers punishment. Yesterday the color had faded from his cheeks, and his complexion had assumed a yellow hue. He looked haggard, hollow-eyed and feverish and a mere ghost of his former self. Everybody noticed the change, including the referee, who commented upon it; but the faithless one maintained her attitude of studied indifference toward him who was only a short time ago her "Darling Ben."

The witnesses examined testified to the damage that Bernhard had sustained through the breaking of the engazement. Thomas Davis, a "sporting" man, had seen Barwich on the Coney Island road about a year ago. He then looked robust and hearty, and weighed probably 175 pounds. He was a younger looking man by ten years than be appeared to be now Cross-examined by

Earwich was mean to begin this suit, and the witness thought so, too.
William B. Smith, of Gravesend, L. I., had known Earwich for four or five years. He had had a good reputation, and used to be healthy, lively and joily; but he was not that way when the witness saw him on Saturday. His opinion of Earwich was held in suspense for the present. He would want to hear all the evidence in the case, before he made up his mind as to the culpability of Bernhard.

ty of Bernhard.

"How do you think this case will end?" asked Mr. Killian; but the answer was lost in the laughter that ensued. Upon application of the plaintiff's counsel as adjournment was then taken till Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

MORRELL NOT BOUND BY HIS CIRCULAR. The trial of the suit brought in the Court of Common Pleas by Mrs. Teresa H. Hickey against John H. Morrell to recover \$10,000, the alleged value of certain paintings and other valuable articles stored by her in the defendant's warehouse which burned down in 1881, was continued yesterday. Mrs. Hickey alleges that among her pictures stored with the defendant were portraits painted by Sir Joshus Reynolds, Sir Peter Leiy, Gilbert Stuars, and others. Clarence Cook tostified that he had seen, several years ago, Mrs. Hickey's pictures. He had recognized two original full-length portraits by linekburn. The pictures were in an excellent condition. The witness was ignorant of their value, however. He was also ignorant of the value of pictures painted by Reynolds or Lely. Reynolds was, in the opinion of the witness, the greatest painter of portraits that ever

lived. Lely, Mr. Cook continued, was an artist much inferior

SUING FOR THE VALUE OF BONDS. Frederick P. James several years ago bean an action to the Supreme Court against James A. Cowing and the New York Elevated Ballway Company to recover \$22,500, with interest, the par value of fort five mortgage bonds issued in 1868 by the West-Sida Elevated Patented Railway Company, and to have the New-York Company declared a trustee of the property of the defunct West-Side company for the benefit of its andholders. The West-Side Company in 1868 issued ortgage bonds to the amount of \$750,000, of which forty-five were purchased by the plaintiff. In 1871, the company baving made default in the payment of intercompany having made default in the payment of interest, the mortrage given to secure the bonds was foreclosed, and the property was bought in by Mr. Cowing, for the benefit, as it is alleged, of the bondholders and with a view to the reorganization of the company. After the property had been bondhi in Mr. Cowing treated it as h's own, and by a fraadulicultagreement with the New-York Company soid it to that company for \$400,060. It is alleged that Mr. Cowing was made the sortetary of the New-York Company as his port of the benefit in the transaction.

the New-York Company as his part of the beneau in the transaction.

The defendants allege that when the mortgage was foreclosed the purchase money was distrilled at ording to the purpose of the mortgage. Mr. Cowing seld the property to the New York Company, as he had a right to do, and afterward called in all the outstanding bonds of the West-Side Company, except these held by the plaintiff, who promised to surrender them, but in the card dd not do so. It is alleged that at the time the plaintiff was satisfied with all the acts of Mr. Cowing. The case has been in various shapes in the courts for years. A new trial was yesterday begin before Justice Van Vorst, sitting at Special Term, and will be continued to-day.

handed down yesterday a decision in which it affirms the order made at a pecial Term, restraining the Western Union Telegraph Company and its directors from paying any dividends on such of the \$15,000,000 of stock issued under the consolidation agreement to represent the surplus earnings of the company as could still, apon the exercise of due diligence, be distinguished from the other stock of the company. The opinion is written by Southern Conference was held this morning. The report of the Committee on Education shows that the Conference Seminary has more students than tor years before, and its debt has been reduced more than \$5,000. The Wesleyan and the Boston Universities are in a flourishing condition. The report of the Committee on the Freedmen's Aid Soci ty recommends that the cause of the Freedmen be presented in all the Methodist Courches on the Sunday preceding or following Memorial Day, or on the Fourth of July.

Other stock of the company. The opinion is written by Chief Judge O'Gorman, and is concurred in by Chief Judge O'Gorman and is concurred in by Chief Judge O'G Union Company to represent its surplus earnings we unlawfully issued, and that this decision and be fellowed until it is reversed by a higher court or until such mew facts are shown as will character or until such mew facts are shown as will character the aspect of the plaintiff scase. It followed as a forcial consequence of the decision of the General Term, declaring the single line decision of the General Term, declaring the single stock ought to be restrained. The fact that the plaintiff owned comparatively few shares of Western Union side was no reason why his legal and contrable right sands with the work should not be protected. The fact that had directors might be made personally hable to the company for the stock discally issued under their director, was no reason why the court, in the exercise of its 6, cretion, should not restrain by induction the threshold commission of an uniawful set. Judge Offerman enterinton of sension of the law in the case, but samply holds that the law has been for the oresent settled by Union Company to represent its surplus earnings was

MRS. YATES'S STATEMENTS DENIED. The trial of the sut begun recently in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Anna E. Yates against temperary administrator of the estate of the inte Alens a Yates was continued yesterday before Justice Lawarence M. Yates was a wealthy clothier of Syracuse, who occupied at one time Repelek Castle in that city. He separated from his wife, and subsequently obtained a decree of absolute divorce from ker, when he married a woman who had formerly been his cook. The plaintid alleges that she had no notice of the divorce proce and that the divorce was obtained by fraud. The probate of the will left by Mr. Yates is now being comin the Surrogate's Court by the daughters by his first wife. John D. Townsend, the attorney for Mrs. Yates, said that he expected to show that Mr. Yates's fliesal divorce had not only been obtained without his client's knowledge, but also on insufficient grounds. The di-